

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

*Kindly replace the paragraph at typed lines 5 and 6 of page 6 with the following amended paragraph.*

Fig. 8 (a), (b) and (c) Figs. 8(a)-(d) illustrate pressure distribution maps showing a detected results at the pressure sensor;

*Kindly replace the paragraph beginning at typed line 4 of page 17 with the following amended paragraph.*

Next, the lateral width will be explained based on Fig. 14. Fig. 14 (a) illustrates an example of a pressure distribution when the adult passenger is sitting on the vehicle seat 2 in the same way as Fig. 13 (a). The array of ~~rows~~ rows including the aforementioned peak row is embosomed in bold line as shown in Fig. 14, and each column in the array is hereinafter referred to as a peak column. Total of the partial pressures in each peak column are calculated. The total pressure of each peak column is compared to a corresponding predetermined width threshold NH, and a result is shown in a diagram provided below the pressure distribution map in Fig. 14. The width threshold NH has been set based on the pressure distribution of the peak column when the adult passenger is sitting on the vehicle seat in normal posture. When each total pressure of the peak column becomes equal to or more than the width threshold NH, the total pressure is added to a count number W1. The count number W1 is the lateral width. Thus, when the lateral width is large, the vehicle seat is more likely to be occupied by the adult passenger, and when the lateral width is small, the vehicle seat is more likely to be occupied by the child passenger or the CRS.